

A COMPLEAT and AUTHENTICK  
*Extortion, Austere Clemency, more  
and barbarous demands, will always  
occasion a Revolution in the people*  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE LATE  
*Revolution in GENOA;*

COMPREHENDING

A succinct View of the History, Govern-  
ment, and Force of that Republick; and  
in which is contained several Original  
Papers; particularly the Imperial Com-  
missary's Memorial of the last Demands  
upon the State, which immediately pre-  
ceded the Revolt.

A L S O

An Authentick and particular Relation of the In-  
surrection; and the Reasons which prove that  
it was a concerted and not a sudden Attempt.

A N D

A Letter from a Merchant at *Leghorn* to his  
Correspondent at *Amsterdam*, shewing the Light  
in which this is represented in *Holland*.

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The Whole from Papers never hitherto  
published.

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L O N D O N:

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AN HISTORICAL  
ACCOUNT  
OF THE LATE  
*Revolution* in *GENOA*.

**T**HERE is no Country in the World, where the Generality of the People are more affected with News than in this; and yet, by I know not what Fatality, it frequently falls out, that we form the falsest Judgments of Events of any Nation, and this merely for want of having patience to enquire into the true State of Things, and to examine what may be said on every side, where any political Question arises. We have an Instance of this hasty Disposition in the general Run, of Discourse upon the late extraordinary Transaction at *Genoa*. Some call it a Massacre; some a Re-

B                      bellion;

bellion; some a Revolt; and those who are least apt to decide peremptorily on the Merits of a Cause before they have heard it, are pleased to stile it a Revolution; in which I acquiesce, rather than in any of the'rest, because it expresses an extraordinary Change in the State of Affairs, without implying any thing as to the Cause of that Change; but leaving it to be decided according to the Evidence that shall appear, whether it be right or wrong, just or unjust, deserving universal Praise, or meriting perpetual Ignominy.

It is to state this Evidence, so far as at present is in our power, fairly and truly, that these Pages at present visit the Publick; and that the Reader may not be obliged to have recourse to other Authors, in order to understand so short a Piece as this, we will endeavour to give him a succinct View of the History, Government, antient and modern State, of the Republick of *Genoa*, so far as is necessary to enable him to  
form



form a true Notion of the late surprising Event; with respect to which we shall give him fairly, and without any Interpolation, the original and authentic Papers relative to that Transaction, which will have this farther Merit to recommend them, that they have not been published before. This seems to be so much the more necessary, as hitherto our Accounts have been very imperfect, and except one Letter from *Cremona*, dated *December 29*, which appeared in a daily Paper, deficient of the most material Circumstances, and altogether wide of the Truth. It is also very remarkable, that in this very Letter, there is a Circumstance omitted, for what Reason it is impossible to say, as worthy Notice as any thing contained therein, *viz.* that the Marquis de *Botta* made his Escape in his Shirt. Our Design is to acquaint the Reader with the Truth, and the whole Truth, leaving it to him to form what Judgment he pleases of the most remarkable

Event, that has perhaps fallen out in our Times.

The Territory of *Genoa* comprehends that Country which was antiently called *Liguria Maritima*; it was possessed by the *Romans*, like the greatest part of their Dominions, by Right of Conquest. On the Ruin of their Empire it fell into the Hands of the *Lombards* or *Lombards*; and when their Kingdom was ruined by *Charlemagne*, it submitted to him and his Successors; till in the Year 1099 the Inhabitants threw off the Yoke of Foreigners entirely, and the City of *Genoa* chose Consuls to govern their Republick. This is the *Æra* from whence they date their Liberty, and from whence it appears, that this Commonwealth is very near six hundred and fifty Years old; but we are not to suppose that she has enjoyed greater Tranquility than other free States; on the contrary, there is scarce a Government in the World, which has been subject to so many,

many, so total, and so terrible Revolutions. But the Spirit of Freedom has ever remained in the Breasts of these People. They have changed their Government often, and more frequently their Masters. They have been many times subdued; sometimes reduced almost to the Condition of Slaves; but sooner or later they have shook off the Yoke, and recovered their Liberty. To enter into a Detail of all these Changes, their Causes and Consequences, would be to write the History of *Genoa* and not of this Revolution; we shall therefore content ourselves with the bare mention of the most remarkable of them, and of the Years in which they happened, as sufficient for our purpose, and to give the Reader that Satisfaction we promised.

In 1257 they rejected their Consuls, and chose a President. Five Years after they restored their Consuls; who continued till 1339, when a popular Faction chose a Duke; who some time after

after was banished, but was restored again, and succeeded by fifteen or sixteen other Dukes, who reigned about thirty-three Years. After this they submitted to the *French* in 1396. About thirteen Years after they massacred the *French*, and submitted to the Marquis of *Montferrat*. In 1413 they revolted from him, and chose elective Dukes. One of them, *Thomas Fregossa*, resigned it in 1421 to the Duke of *Milan*. In 1435 the *Genoese* recovered their Liberty; and were governed by some Dukes till 1458, that they recalled the *French*; whom they drove out again three Years after. For three Years more they were governed by seven successive Dukes. Then they submitted again to the Dukes of *Milan*. They shook them off again in 1478. After which, they were governed by Dukes of their own till 1488, that they submitted again to the Dukes of *Milan*. *Lewis XII.* of *France* took this Town in 1499. They revolted from the *French* in 1506; but the



the Town was retaken by the *French* King that same Year, when entering it Sword in hand, the People cried for Mercy, which was granted. The *French* King placed a Governor there; but the *Genoese* drove him out in 1512, and chose a Duke, whom the *French* drove out next Year. In a Month after they were again expelled, but soon restored by means of *Octavian Fregosa*, who governed them till 1522, when he was drove out by the Marquis *de Pescara*, General for the Emperor *Charles V.* But the Revolutions that have followed since that time having some Connection with the present State of that Country, for at present I think we cannot call it a Republic, it seems necessary to be a little more particular about them; the rather, because the Account will be at the same time both instructive and entertaining.

At the time the Affairs of *Genoa* were in this fluctuating Situation, there was a Native of that City at the Head  
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of a small maritime Force, which he so managed as to cast the Scale, in *Italy* at least, between the two great Powers of *France* and *Spain*; and tho' he changed sides often, yet he never changed his Principle, which was to do any thing that might be of service to his Country. The Name of this great and good Man was *Andrew Doria*. He was in the Service of the *French* King *Francis I.* at the time this last Revolution happened, but he soon recovered the City out of the Hands of *Imperialists*, and restored it to the *French*, who might have kept it, if they had kept him; but from the natural Vanity and Violence of that Nation, they attributed all things to themselves, treated the *Genoese* ill, and *Andrew Doria* worse. Upon this, as he had no Tye to any Prince, but that of Honour and good Usage, he quitted the *French*, and went over to the *Imperialists*. In 1527 he presented himself with his Gallies before the Port of *Genoa*, with the formidable Number  
of

of five hundred Foot Soldiers aboard. His Name frightened away the *French* Fleet, so that he entered without Resistance, and before his five hundred Men were well ashore, *Theodore Trivulce*, Marshal of *France*, and Governor of *Genoa*, found himself invested in the Castle by forty thousand Men, that is, every *Genoese* that was able to carry Arms. He made a gallant Defence, but having nothing to eat, his Garrison obliged him to surrender. Thus the *French* were turned out, and the *Genoese* offered the Sovereignty to *Andrew Doria*. The Emperor not only approved, but pressed him to accept it; but he discovered upon that Occasion an Ambition much superior to that of acquiring either Titles or Dominions; in short, he declared, that his Intention was to make his Country absolutely free. He made use of his Authority to repeal those Laws which he thought favourable to Faction, and repugnant to Liberty. He established twenty eight Families of the old Nobility,

bility, and to them joined twenty-four of the new, and put the Republick in a Condition of recovering *Savona*, *Ovada*, *Novi*, and *Gavi*, which rendered their Territories round and compleat; and afterwards established that Form of Government that has lasted ever since.

The new State thus established, in which *Andrew Doria*, tho' honoured with the Title of Prince, lived only as a private Person, saw itself and its Author on the point of perishing together, by a Conspiracy so well concerted, that its Discovery and Accomplishment appeared together in the Night succeeding *New Year's Day 1547*. It was conducted by a young Nobleman of great Courage and Abilities, *John Lewis de Fiesque*, Count *de Lavagna*, who meant to subvert the Freedom of his Country, to extinguish the Family of *Doria*, and make himself a Prince. In this Design he was encouraged by a certain foreign Power, and perhaps there



there is no need to add the *French*, who promised him their Protection, when he should by the Help of his Friends, make himself Master of the City. He did this with so much ease, and with all seized the Gallies with so little Resistance, that he could not persuade himself that the thing was done, unless he went in Person, and took possession of them. When therefore the Nephew of Prince *Doria* was killed, and the Citizens shut themselves up in their Houses, till the next Morning's Sun should shew them who was their Master, he went to the Port, and in passing from Galley to Galley in the Dark, slipped between two, and, being heavily armed, was drowned. This occasioned a Murmur amongst his Followers, and in a little time such a Confusion, that old *Andrew Doria*, issuing from his Palace with a few Followers, dispersed the Conspirators, and restored the Republick to its Freedom a second time. The Emperor advised him to build a Citadel, that might keep

the Place in subjection, and prevent such Accidents for the future; but he declined it, and died, as he had lived, with unblemished Reputation.

In 1573, the old and new Nobility quarrelled, which occasioned a Sedition, attended with some Acts of Violence; but this was not so prejudicial to the State, as the Pacification it brought about proved advantageous: For both Parties listening to Reason, consented to abolish Grievances on both sides, which kept all things quiet till the Year 1624; when the King of *France* and the Duke of *Savoy* entered into a secret Agreement to share the Dominions of the Republick between them; but a Conspiracy, which was to have made way for these Conquests, being discovered and disconcerted, the Duke of *Savoy* was graciously pleased to accept of 60,000 Crowns of Gold, in lieu of his Pretensions. Yet in 1672 these were revived, and a War began, by which both Parties lost considerably; which

which induced them to make Peace, by which after much bloodshed neither was any Gainer.

There is no need of observing, that during the Wars between the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, the *Genoese* were obliged to take some Part in the Affairs of *Italy*. They did so, and remained constantly attached to the House of *Austria*, which was owing to the Wisdom of the Monarchs of that House, who borrowing from them large Sums of Money, and mortgaging to them their Taxes and Domains in the Kingdom of *Naples*, fairly bought them with their own Money. The Steadiness, with which they pursued their Engagements and their Interest, so provoked *Lewis XIV.* that in 1684 he sent a Squadron to bombard their City, which reduced them to such Distress, that they were obliged to submit to the Terms prescribed them, which were bad enough in Conscience; for now the old Affair of Count *Fiesque* was

was trumped up, and they were obliged to give his Heir Satisfaction for his Confiscation, as well as to send their Doge, and four principal Senators, to beg his most Christian Majesty's Pardon, tho' they had never injured him. It was upon this Occasion, the Doge answered pleasantly a Person of very high Rank, who asked him, what was the most singular thing he had seen at *Versailles*, he returned, *the DOGE of GENOA.*

In the last general War they endeavoured to maintain a Neutrality, in order to avoid giving Offence to either Party. But this succeeded very indifferently. We took their Ships, from a Persuasion that their Cargoes belonged to *French* Merchants; and his most Christian Majesty *Lewis XIV.* declared their Vessels good Prize, because the *Imperial* Officers and Soldiers were transported in them, tho' they could not help it. Our Government indeed upon due Application and Proof, did



did them strict Justice. His most Christian Majesty did them Justice too, but it was in his way; that is, he suffered the Prizes to be sold, and then owned his Subjects were in the wrong, by recalling his Edict, which put it in their power to commit this Wrong; but for *Restitution*, that is a *Title* which the most eminent Lawyers say never yet found a Place in the *Gallick Code*. At the Close of the War the *Genoese* purchased the Marquisate of *Final*, to which they always pretended a Right, from the late Emperor *Charles VI.* and which is a Circumstance I do not remember to have seen mentioned, the Duke of *Savoy*, whose Troops were then in possession of that Country, evacuated it to the *Genoese*, in consequence of this Purchase; and it was afterwards most solemnly secured to them by the Treaty of *Utrecht*.

As for the Government of *Genoa* it would require a great deal of room to describe it particularly; but it will  
answer

answer our End sufficiently to say in general that it is Aristocratical. They have a Prince, who is stiled the *Doge* or *Duke*, who proposes Matters in the Senate, and lends his Name to their Decrees. His Government lasts but two Years, during which he is lodged in the Ducal Palace; but at the end of that Space, a Senator makes him the following Compliment: *As your Highness has now finished your Time, your Excellency will be pleased to quit this Palace, and return to your own House.* While he is in the Administration he is constantly attended by twelve Senators, who have the Title of *Governors*, and, in conjunction with him, are stiled the *Seignory*. Their Authority like his lasts for two Years, at the end of which they all become *Procurators*; the Senators for two Years only, but the *Doge* for Life; and twelve Years after he may be elected *Doge* again. The supreme Authority is lodged in the great Council, which consists of four hundred Persons, chosen out of  
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the old and new Nobility. They make Laws, enter into Alliances, and are in every respect the Legislature. As for the Revenue of the State it is not now very considerable ; the greatest part of it belongs to the Bank of *St. George*. The Nobility and the Merchants however are immensely rich, so that till their late Confusions made it otherwise, it was very truly said of them, that as a Government they were the poorest, but that as Individuals they were the richest People in *Italy*. Their Enemies have characterised them very severely. They say of the Country and People of *Genoa*, that they are, *Montagne senza Legni, Mare senza Pesci, Homini senza Fide, Donne senza Honore* ; that is, *Mountains without Wood, Sea without Fish, Men without Faith, and Women without Shame*. But perhaps, like all National Reflections, this may have in it more of Malice than of Truth. It is however a common Saying, and as such we report without affirming it.

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The Dominions of the Republick lie in the Shape of a Bow, along the *Mediterranean*, and extend from East to West, that is from *Monaco* to *Sarzana*, about an hundred and sixty Miles ; but then they are very narrow, no where above twenty-seven and in many not quite ten Miles broad. This Country is for the most part mountainous, so that it produces little Corn ; but Fruits of various Kinds, Oil, and Wine in abundance. These Dominions are distinguished into the Eastern and Western *Riviera's*. This Word *Riviera* signifies literally the Strand or Sea-shore, and therefore, we may well enough translate it the East and West Coasts. The East Coast of *Genoa* extends near sixty Miles, *viz.* to *Sarzana* ; which is its Frontier towards the Great Dutchy of *Tuscany* ; and in this part of their Country they have several good Harbours, such as *Lerice*, *Porto Spezzia*, *Porto Venere*, *Monterosso*, *Rapallo*, and *Porto Fino*. The West



West Coast stretches along towards *Piedmont*, and reaches between ninety and an hundred Miles. In it lie *Gogoreto*, *Savona*, *Noli*, *Albenga*, *St. Lorenzo*, *Final*, and other Places. At the Back of *Genoa* lies the Country of *Tortona* called the *Tortonese*, and the City and Fortrefs of *Gavi*, which was the Frontier of the Republick on that side. We need only look upon the Map in order to be convinced that the greatest part of the *Genoesse* Dominions is a rugged mountainous Country, full of steep Hills, hollow Roads, and narrow Passes. The Inhabitants of the maritime Coasts are employed chiefly in fishing, and a peddling Sort of Trade from one Town to another. The Peasants in the inland Country are a hardy, laborious, and active People; very capable of being made good Soldiers, if the Policy of the State did not discourage a military Turn in the Disposition of its Subjects; which, how useful soever it might be, in defending them in case of Invasions,

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might

might in times of domestic Feuds prove very dangerous to their Liberties. According to the Computations that have been made heretofore, the State, in case of Necessity, might arm of its own Subjects, of whom all from twenty Years of Age to sixty are constantly inrolled, about 40,000 fighting Men; but it cannot be supposed that these can be kept up for any length of time, or marched out of their own Country; but in it they are very capable of making an obstinate Defence, if they were capable of any Discipline, or of Harmony and Obedience, which are the first Principles of Discipline: and thus we hope that the first part of our Work is tollerably performed.

There is no need of detaining the Reader with an Account of the present War, the Causes and Events of which are sufficiently known, as well as the Articles of the Capitulation agreed on between the Marquis de Botta, as Commander in chief of the Forces of  
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the Empress Queen, and the Republick. Upon the March of the *Austrian* Army under General Count *Brown* for the Expedition into *Provence* the Marquis *de Botta* remained with about nine Battallions in the Territories of *Genoa*; his Head-Quarters being in *St. Pietro d' Arena*, which is the principal Suburb of that City. It was easy to foresee, that if the *Genoese* were either not able or not willing to raise the remaining part of the Sum, stipulated to be paid by them in the Articles of Capitulation, they were not like to be moved thereto by withdrawing the far greater part of that Army, by which they had been reduced to the dreadful Necessity of submitting to those Terms. One would therefore have imagined, that in case a decisive Resolution was taken to oblige them to comply strictly with the Terms prescribed to them, this would have been notified before the Army began its March; or if this was omitted, that some kind of Temperament would have been found out  
for

for keeping things tolerably quiet till the Marquis *de Botta* had been reinforced, in such a manner as to have it intirely in his power to compel whatever he was instructed to demand and to insist upon.

But it has fallen out somewhat otherwise. The Republick had represented their Incapacity of paying the third Million of Genouins, and their Hopes that many things that they had furnished should go in Discharge of part of that Sum, for procuring which they had employed the Instances of their Minister at *Vienna*, and had likewise procured the Intercession of the Pope and other Powers, both Catholick and Protestant, in their Favour. I mention the Pope particularly, because it is said the *Genoesse* flattered themselves, that his Interposition would have had some Weight, and it has been even suggested, that they had Intimations given them, which were far enough from extinguishing their Expectations. This  
Season



Season of Hopes and Fears continued thro' the whole Month of *November*, and on the very last Day thereof, the following Memorial was delivered by the *Austrian* Commissary General, to the Deputies of the Republick with whom he had hitherto transacted Business :

“ I Do not at all doubt, but Messieurs  
 “ the Deputies of the most serene  
 “ Republick of *Genoa* have been in-  
 “ formed by the Marquis *Spinola*,  
 “ their Resident at *Vienna*, that they  
 “ have been frustrated in the Hopes  
 “ they flattered themselves with, of be-  
 “ ing eased in the third Million of  
 “ Genouins of Contributions; as well  
 “ as in the points of Exemption from  
 “ Winter-Quarters, and the Compens-  
 “ sation which they have demanded for  
 “ what has been furnished by the Re-  
 “ publick in Hay, Straw, Wood, &c.  
 “ And having received by a Courier,  
 “ dispatched expressly for that purpose,  
 “ a Rescript from her Imperial and  
 “ Royal

“ Royal Majesty of the 22d of this  
 “ present Month *November*, which  
 “ fully confirms what is before men-  
 “ tioned, I am charged to notify in  
 “ the Name of her Majesty the Em-  
 “ press Queen to Messieurs the De-  
 “ puties, as I do by these Presents,  
 “ that her final and precise Will and  
 “ Pleasure is reduced into what is  
 “ contained in the Articles follow-  
 “ ing.

“ I. That the said Deputies of the  
 “ most serene Republick shall without  
 “ fail pay to-morrow and the Day after  
 “ 100,000 Genouins, which remain  
 “ in Arrear of the second Million,  
 “ without bringing one Penny to Ac-  
 “ count for the Compensation for Hay,  
 “ Straw, &c. as is said before.

“ II. That with regard to the third  
 “ Million of Genouins, which in like  
 “ manner is to be paid, there can no  
 “ other Modification be accepted or  
 “ allowed but what follows, *viz.*

That

“ That the Republick shall receive the  
 “ Acquittance of the Fund of the Farm  
 “ of Salt at *Milan* for the Sum and Ca-  
 “ pital of 600,000 Florins, so that the  
 “ Chamber and State of *Milan* shall  
 “ be thereby discharged, and shall  
 “ have nothing farther to do therewith.  
 “ That Messieurs the Deputies shall  
 “ charge themselves with the Payment  
 “ of the Assignations of the Purveyors  
 “ and Contractors of the Army to the  
 “ Amount of 400,000 Florins, which  
 “ Account shall be settled within a  
 “ Year. And as it is the Intention  
 “ of her Imperial and Royal Majesty,  
 “ that no other Capital of what kind  
 “ soever shall be accepted, the Re-  
 “ mainder of the third Million of Ge-  
 “ nouins must be satisfied in ready  
 “ Money, or in Bills of Exchange,  
 “ payable without Delay, or at least  
 “ in Bills of Cartolaro, payable by  
 “ the Bank of *St. George*. The same  
 “ Imperial and Royal Rescript farther  
 “ confirms what has been before in-  
 “ timated with respect to the Maga-

" zines that have been restored; the  
 " Purchase of which must be made  
 " by the City of *Genoa* by the effec-  
 " tive and immediate Payment of  
 " 200,000, Florins.

" III. For what concerns Winter-  
 " Quarters, as the Demand made for  
 " the Subsistence of the Imperial Re-  
 " giments, amounts to the Sum irre-  
 " vocably fixed of another Million of  
 " Genouins, and this Subsistence ought  
 " to be considered as an ordinary and  
 " current Expence, so it is not possible  
 " it should be satisfied by Paper or any  
 " Assignation ; and therefore this last  
 " Million must be paid speedily, and  
 " without fail in ready Money within  
 " the Compass of a Month.

" At the same time I am charged  
 " to signify to Messieurs the Deputies  
 " these present Imperial Resolutions,  
 " I cannot allow them any farther  
 " Term or Delay than twice twenty-  
 " four Hours, within which Space it  
 " is



“ is necessary that they oblige them-  
 “ selves to execute every Tittle of all  
 “ that has been before mentioned, and  
 “ to give such Security, as that my  
 “ most gracious Sovereign may be  
 “ perfectly satisfied of the entire and  
 “ absolute Accomplishment of what  
 “ has been perscribed upon these three  
 “ Points. For failing such full Satis-  
 “ faction her Imperial and Royal Ma-  
 “ jesty has expressely commanded M.  
 “ the General Marquis *de Botta*, to  
 “ whom her Sovereign Intentions are  
 “ known, to proceed without the least  
 “ Delay to the Execution of the Means  
 “ perscribed to him.

“ All this is to serve by way of Ad-  
 “ vertisement and Rule to Mes-  
 “ sieurs the Deputies of the most serene  
 “ Republick. It imports them to  
 “ afford these Presents their most  
 “ serious Attention, and to take with  
 “ regard to them, Measures equally  
 “ quick and effective. They will like-  
 “ wise do well to reflect upon the

“ fatal Consequences of their acting  
“ otherwise. It depends upon them  
“ to avoid such.”

*Given at the Head Quarters of St.  
Pietro d'Arena, November 30,  
1746.*

*By her Imperial and Royal Ma-  
jesty's Express Command,*

*Signed,*

*The COUNT DE CHOTECK.*

It is natural to imagine that this Memorial made a great Impression upon the Deputies of the Republick : And there is no doubt that its Chiefs were not a little discomposed by a Train of Demands, equally extraordinary in themselves, and emphatically recommended to their Consideration. It is unlucky for us, that we are not able to say what Answer they gave within the Time prescribed : But some Answer certainly was given, and from  
Cir-

Circumstances, we may venture to collect that it was not altogether satisfactory; since, on the one hand, the Imperial Generals began to take the strongest Precautions for securing the City, and on the other, the People began to murmur and cabal. There has been a Letter printed in one of the daily Papers, dated from *Ratisbon*, December 27, in which it is said, that Letters were written from *Genoa*, by some of the Female Sex, dated December 3, in which it was intimated, that a Design of great consequence was in Agitation, and that a few Days would make it appear, that low as *Genoa* was fallen, she was not totally abandoned by Heaven, or by her Allies. We believe that something of this kind must be true, because some private Letters from *Francfort* say the same thing, and fix the Date of those Letters to the very same Day. However that Matter might be, we know, that the Insurrection began upon the fifth, and we shall furnish the Publick with

with a Relation much more circumstantial, and, we believe, more authentic, than any that has yet appeared, because printed in *Germany*, in a Paper which has his Imperial Majesty's Privilege. Thus then it runs:

“ ON the 5th of *December*, a  
 “ Company of Imperial Cannoneers drew out of the Arsenal at  
 “ *Genoa* a Train of Artillery, destin'd  
 “ for the Service of the Army in  
 “ *Provence*. Chance, Curiosity, or,  
 “ very possibly, some other Consideration, had drawn together a great  
 “ Number of Porters and Chairmen,  
 “ who look'd on with an Eye, that  
 “ might be said to repeat what had  
 “ been whisper'd some Days before,  
 “ *that the Liberty of the Republick*  
 “ *and her Cannon would suddenly depart together*. There happened a  
 “ Mischance to one of the Carriages.  
 “ The Cannoneers invited some of the  
 “ Spectators to assist them. The negative Answer given by the greatest  
 “ Part,



“ Part, and the Manner in which it  
 “ was given, provoked the Officer,  
 “ who commanded the Cannoneers,  
 “ to employ his Cane, in hopes that  
 “ kind of Persuasion might have met  
 “ with better Success. But a Shower  
 “ of Stones, with which himself and  
 “ his People were suddenly saluted,  
 “ obliged them to lay aside the Busi-  
 “ ness they were about for that Day.

“ On the 6th, between fifty and  
 “ sixty Grenadiers were sent to the  
 “ same Place, where this Scene had  
 “ passed, in order to cover the Can-  
 “ noneers, who had Orders to return  
 “ to their Work. The same sort of  
 “ Spectators that looked on the Day  
 “ before were got together again, but  
 “ in greater Numbers, and all of them  
 “ provided with Fire-Arms. They  
 “ came to Blows, no body can tell  
 “ how. An Officer and nineteen Gre-  
 “ nadiers were killed, and the rest  
 “ obliged to retire. The following  
 “ Night was very quiet, as indeed the  
 “ former

“ former had been, and as if nothing,  
 “ extraordinary had passed in either of  
 “ the Days before.

“ On the 7th, the Senate ordered  
 “ fifty Men, of the Troops of the Re-  
 “ publick, to take Post at the Gate of  
 “ *Bisagno*. The People, who, at the  
 “ Sound of a certain Bell, assembled  
 “ in an instant, to the Number of up-  
 “ wards of 10,000, in the Suburbs  
 “ and in the City, attacked the Gate  
 “ of *Bisagno*, without any Ceremony,  
 “ and made themselves Masters of it.  
 “ At the same time, the Post-Office  
 “ was secured, and the Letters taken  
 “ away, eight Palaces pillaged, and  
 “ the Arsenal broke open. The People,  
 “ by this time, formed a little sort of  
 “ an Army, as well in respect to Num-  
 “ bers, which increased every Mo-  
 “ ment, as by the Arms and Artillery  
 “ with which they were furnished,  
 “ and took Post in the great Street of  
 “ *Balbi*, the Avenues of which  
 “ they barricadoed with Trunks,  
 “ Chests,

“ Chests, Tables, and other Furni-  
 “ ture, which they brought out of  
 “ the eight Houses they had plun-  
 “ dered.

“ These Dispositions were inter-  
 “ rupted by a sort of Truce. Some  
 “ Propositions were made to the Re-  
 “ volters. They likewise made Pro-  
 “ positions on their Part; and went  
 “ so far as to demand Hostages.  
 “ Their other Propositions were not  
 “ at all less ridiculous and unacceptable  
 “ than this.

“ The Doge and Senate, during  
 “ this Suspension of Arms, sent an  
 “ Officer of their Troops to the Mar-  
 “ quis *de Botta*, to assure him, that  
 “ they had no part at all in this Event,  
 “ and that they were ready to do  
 “ whatever he should think fit to  
 “ command them. The Marquis gave  
 “ them Instructions to arm the Sol-  
 “ diers of the Republick, who, to the  
 “ Number of four or five thousand,  
 F “ were

“ were in and about the City, to the  
 “ end that they the next Day might  
 “ fall upon the Revolters, on the Sig-  
 “ nal given for the Imperial Troops  
 “ on their side to begin the Attack.

“ The *Genoese* Officer employed in  
 “ this Negotiation, had been formerly  
 “ in the Service of the House of  
 “ *Austria*. He was the same Person  
 “ who commanded at *Nissa* under  
 “ General *Doxat*, and who was dis-  
 “ charged, as all the World knows,  
 “ when the other lost his Head at  
 “ *Belgrade*.

“ On the 8th, agreeable to the  
 “ Answer given by that Officer, the  
 “ Imperial Infantry entered into *Ge-*  
 “ *noa*, preceded by about an hundred  
 “ Horse, and some Companies of Gre-  
 “ nadiers. The Mutineers saluted them  
 “ with their Cannon, charged with  
 “ Cartridge-Shot, and made, from the  
 “ Posts which they had occupied, so  
 “ brisk, so regular, and so continual

“ a



“ a Fire, that other Measures would  
 “ have certainly been taken, if the  
 “ Diversion concerted with the Senate  
 “ had not hitherto been relied on.  
 “ However, some Posts were forced,  
 “ and a good many Prisoners taken,  
 “ among whom were found *Genoese*  
 “ Officers in disguise, and abundance  
 “ of very honest Gentlemen from the  
 “ Gallies, who very frankly owned  
 “ they had their Liberty given them,  
 “ upon condition of bearing Arms a-  
 “ gainst the Imperialists. But the In-  
 “ habitants in the Suburbs beginning  
 “ also to rise, and the Number of  
 “ Revolters in the City increasing every  
 “ Moment, instead of diminishing,  
 “ the Imperialists were obliged to re-  
 “ tire fighting, without being able to  
 “ withdraw nine Companies of Gre-  
 “ nadiers and Fuzileers, of which two  
 “ were in the Mole, and seven in the  
 “ *Bisagno*. They were likewise ob-  
 “ liged to abandon the Magazines,  
 “ and a great Part of their Baggage  
 “ and Equipage; among the rest, the

“ Marquis *de Botta* and Count *Cho-*  
 “ *teck*, Commissary - General, lost  
 “ theirs. But as the only Point in  
 “ question was to secure the Com-  
 “ munication with *Lombardy*, the  
 “ single Point kept in view was the  
 “ gaining the Pass of the *Bochetta*, and  
 “ taking such a Position as might ad-  
 “ mit of waiting for the Succours ne-  
 “ cessary for recovering *Genoa*; and  
 “ this was accordingly executed in the  
 “ Night between the 8th and 9th,  
 “ before the Inhabitants of *Ponçevera*  
 “ could make themselves Masters of  
 “ the Defiles.

“ Some Days before this Infurrec-  
 “ tion there had been very great De-  
 “ bates in an Assembly of the Senate,  
 “ on the Subject of the Subsistence  
 “ of the Imperial Troops. The Minds  
 “ of the Senators were so heated upon  
 “ this Occasion, that they were very  
 “ near coming to Blows. The Doge  
 “ seeing that the Party that opposed  
 “ the Demands of the Imperialists were

“ a

“ a third stronger than they that were  
 “ for complying with that Demand,  
 “ adjourned the Debate without put-  
 “ ting any Question. But having been  
 “ informed soon after, that a Senator  
 “ went to the Marquis *de Botta*, and  
 “ desired him to take the Republick  
 “ under her Imperial Majesty’s Pro-  
 “ tection, and had received for An-  
 “ swer, that he had no Orders upon  
 “ that Head, his Serenity thought fit  
 “ to send him to Prison, as a Betrayer  
 “ of the publick Liberty. This Step,  
 “ which had a very vigorous Appea-  
 “ rance, heightened the Uneasiness  
 “ and Ill-Humour of the People, who  
 “ were already enough disposed to take  
 “ Fire; joined to the Insinuations of  
 “ the Officers up and down the Town,  
 “ who were very desirous of disap-  
 “ pointing the Expedition into *Pro-*  
 “ *vence*, by making a Diversion of a  
 “ new kind, brought about the dar-  
 “ ling Scheme of a general Insurrec-  
 “ tion, by which the Populace were  
 “ drawn in, to hazard all the little  
 “ they

“ they have left, in favour of those for  
 “ whom they have sacrificed all they  
 “ have lost ; as if the Way to get out  
 “ of present Difficulties was obstinately  
 “ to persist in that Road, by which  
 “ they were brought into them.

“ If to these Reflections we add,  
 “ that it is impossible 6 or 7000 Peo-  
 “ ple should get together as it were in  
 “ an instant at the ringing of a Bell,  
 “ if they had not previously agreed to  
 “ rise upon that Signal. If we give a  
 “ due Attention to another Circum-  
 “ stance, which was, that the first Step  
 “ that the People took after they rose,  
 “ was to possess themselves of that Gate  
 “ precisely, which proved of the greatest  
 “ Consequence to them in the Course  
 “ of the Insurrection. If we remark,  
 “ that they plundered only a very few  
 “ Palaces, and those belonging to se-  
 “ veral Families, that there were  
 “ Reasons they should plunder. If  
 “ we take notice of the Inaction of  
 “ the Troops of the Republick not-  
 “ withstanding



“ withstanding the Measures concerted  
 “ with the Senate on the 7th. If we  
 “ remember, that their Officers in  
 “ Disguise were taken among the Pri-  
 “ soners, and on what Terms the  
 “ Galley-Slaves were released : And  
 “ last of all, if we call to mind, that  
 “ Expedient, which has so little of a  
 “ vulgar Notion in it, of securing the  
 “ Letters at the Post-Office, in order  
 “ to be apprised of the Intelligence  
 “ given and received, it is not possible  
 “ for us to avoid perceiving that \*\*\*\*\*  
 “ \*\*\*\*\*  
 “ \*\*\*\*\*”

Thus finishes this Relation, abruptly  
 indeed ; but in such a manner as suf-  
 ficiently indicates what the Writer  
 inclined his Readers should think. All  
 that we have besides upon this Subject  
 is collected from private Letters, and  
 those but very dark and imperfect.  
 The *Austrians* were induced to make  
 their Retreat by perceiving that the  
 Malecontents, tho’ very well conducted,  
 did

did not push the Advantage they had gained, as they might have done, which looked very suspicious, nor was it long before they were acquainted with the true Reason of this Conduct, which was, that the Peasants in the Country having taken Arms, and divided themselves into two Bodies, one had entered the City, and the other were endeavouring to get Possession of the Pass of *Bochetta*, which had they accomplished, they had put the *Austrians* between two Fires; and having already thinned their Numbers, would either have put the Remainder to the Sword, or have forced them to surrender Prisoners. The Retreat was made as expeditiously as possible, and on the 12th they marched thro' the *Bochetta*, and retired to *Novi* and *Gavi*, to wait for Succours; since which time we have no Accounts that can be depended upon. (The Letters from *Geneva* compute the Loss of the *Austrians* at six hundred Men, which we have reason to believe is below the Truth. Our Advices from

*Duf-*

*Dusseldorp*, by the last Mails say, that according to their Intelligence from *Italy*, this Affair cost the Imperialists six thousand, which is about fifteen hundred more than the Marquis *de Botta* had with him, so that we ought to suspend our Judgments upon this Head, till we have better Authorities to settle it by.

But as it seems to be just and reasonable that we should know at *London*, as much of this Affair as is known of it in *Holland*, and as it may not be amiss to know likewise what is said upon this Head in that Land of Freedom, where they publish every thing that comes to hand from every Quarter, it is thought proper to annex to the foregoing Accounts, an Extract of a little Piece published at *Amsterdam*, under the Title of a *Letter* from a Factor at *Leghorn* to his *Dutch* Correspondent; in which there is contained several different Accounts of the Revolt, which we pass by, as

having already given a much better Relation than any of them, but the Reflections upon those Pieces very well deserve our Notice, for the Reasons before mentioned, and for many others, that might be given if it were necessary, and therefore with these we shall conclude this Collection.

“ **I**N order to satisfy the Contribu-  
 “ tions (demanded by the *Aus-*  
 “ *trians*) the Total of which a-  
 “ mounted to no less than 24,000,000  
 “ of Florins (which makes about  
 “ 2,200,000 *l. Sterling*) the *Genoese*  
 “ were obliged to have recourse to  
 “ a very fatal Expedient for them,  
 “ which was the making free with  
 “ the Treasure of *St. George*, con-  
 “ sidered amongst them as a thing  
 “ sacred and inviolable, and upon  
 “ which they had never ventured to lay  
 “ hands in any one of the many Re-  
 “ volutions that had happened in their  
 “ Government. They were not how-  
 “ ever able to secure it this time from  
 “ the



“ the general Wreck of their Affairs.  
 “ They drew from it immense Sums,  
 “ and as the Bank was obliged to  
 “ suspend its Payments, the Notes lost  
 “ their Credit, and became of no Value  
 “ to such private Persons as were pos-  
 “ sessed of them. It cannot be denied,  
 “ if any Regard be shewn to Truth,  
 “ that the Government took all the  
 “ Measures practicable, and gave the  
 “ most precise Orders for replacing  
 “ the Funds drawn out of the Bank:  
 “ But Heaven only knows, what  
 “ Length of Time it would require  
 “ thus to replace them. Those by  
 “ whom this was to be done, had  
 “ already lost all their Ready Money,  
 “ as having it in the Bank ; as for the  
 “ Lands they were totally destroyed  
 “ by the Passage of Troops thro’,  
 “ and taking Quarters in them: So  
 “ that on the whole they had no Re-  
 “ source left, and had much ado to  
 “ find a Subsistence. The Commerce  
 “ of *Genoa* is also totally ruined with  
 “ the Bank, and the Ready Money  
 “ being

“ being gone elsewhere, there is no  
 “ Probability of its being re-established  
 “ for many Years.

“ As for us, as we cannot hope for  
 “ any Security in dealing with People  
 “ who have no Money, and who we  
 “ know have none ; there is a total  
 “ Stop already put to all Trade be-  
 “ tween *Leghorn* and *Genoa*, as ap-  
 “ pears most evidently by the enormous  
 “ Rise of the Exchange. The other  
 “ trading Cities of *Europe* begin to  
 “ consider things in the same Light,  
 “ so that a Bill of Exchange drawn  
 “ upon any House in *Genoa* has no  
 “ longer any Credit, nor can it be  
 “ negotiated any where. There is no  
 “ Embarkations of Provisions directed  
 “ to the Port of *Genoa* (tho' the most  
 “ convenient for that purpose) be-  
 “ cause in the first place Passports are  
 “ necessary from the *Austrian* Com-  
 “ mander, and in the next place the  
 “ Commissaries of the Army stop them  
 “ when they think fit, in order to  
 “ send

“ send them to *Provence*, without the  
 “ least regard to the Scarcity in the City;  
 “ where they are in the utmost Want  
 “ of all the Necessaries of Life, and  
 “ even of Coal and Wood for their  
 “ Fires. What Method can there be  
 “ found of trading with *Genoa*, or of  
 “ sending thither any sort of Mer-  
 “ chandize, while there lies an *English*  
 “ Bilander in the middle of the Port,  
 “ which not only visits and stops all  
 “ Vessels under the Cannon of the  
 “ Town, but even in the Port itself?  
 “ One of our principal Houses has this  
 “ Moment experienced that fatal E-  
 “ vent, with regard to a *Swedish* Ship  
 “ stopt by that Bilander, the very In-  
 “ stant it entered the Port.

“ What Confusion besides all this,  
 “ and what Misery is there seen  
 “ throughout all the Dominions of  
 “ that Republick! The King of *Sar-*  
 “ *dinia*'s Troops occupy the greatest  
 “ part of the western *Riviera*, and  
 “ draw from thence Contributions  
 “ much

“ much beyond the Strength of the  
 “ Inhabitants to support. The con-  
 “ tinual Passage of *Austrian* Troops  
 “ has compleated the Ruin of this  
 “ Part of the Country. As for the  
 “ eastern *Riviera*, and the proper Di-  
 “ strict of *Genoa*, the Stay of the  
 “ *Austrians* in them has frighted the  
 “ People out of their Wits. There  
 “ never were so many dreadful Ex-  
 “ cesses committed any where as in  
 “ this unhappy Country. There is  
 “ nothing heard of but Robberies, In-  
 “ sults, and Menaces. The very best  
 “ Families in that *Riviera*, and in  
 “ the very Suburbs of the Capital, are  
 “ not exempt from such Usage; and  
 “ after pillaging and carrying off their  
 “ Moveables of any Value, they have  
 “ torn away, and broke to pieces, the  
 “ very Locks and Hinges of their  
 “ Doors. It is probable that the Of-  
 “ ficers are ignorant of these Disorders,  
 “ otherwise they would apply such  
 “ Remedies as common Humanity re-  
 “ quires and dictates. But the poor  
 “ People,



" People, who suffer them, groan  
 " under the Weight of their Misfor-  
 " tunes, and regret their Incapacity to  
 " follow the Example of those, who,  
 " in the Beginning of these Troubles,  
 " deserted their Country. The Sub-  
 " sistence exacted by the Soldiers, in  
 " all the Villages and Hamlets of the  
 " *Genoese*, have no other Rule than  
 " the Inclination of those who de-  
 " mand it. Some Officers insist, that  
 " their Regiments shall be furnished  
 " with Meal, Rice, Flesh, at a very  
 " low Rate, and often at half the  
 " the Price it costs the People. Others  
 " again demand very large Contribu-  
 " tions in ready Money, from the  
 " Places where they were quartered,  
 " that the People may (as their Phrase  
 " is) *quieto vivere*, i. e. *be at quiet*.

" One cannot help being a little  
 " surprized at the Siege of the Castle  
 " of *Savona*. We know, that by the  
 " Articles of the 6th of *September*, the  
 " *Genoese* were obliged, among other  
 " Things,

“ Things, not to commit Hostilities  
 “ against the *Piedmontese*; and it is  
 “ for this Reason that the Commander  
 “ of the said Castle, being restrained  
 “ within the Bounds of a Conduct  
 “ purely passive, can do nothing to  
 “ prevent it. What a strange Inequa-  
 “ lity between the contending Parties,  
 “ where one is left at full Liberty to  
 “ attack, and the other has no Liberty  
 “ even of Self-Defence!

“ One sees more and more, that a  
 “ certain fatal Treaty, concluded at a  
 “ Time when there was no Cause of  
 “ Complaint against the Republick,  
 “ has, however, rendered its Ruin in-  
 “ evitable. For, had the *Genoese* been  
 “ obliged to suffer themselves tamely  
 “ to be despoiled of the Marquisate of  
 “ *Final*, notwithstanding the Evidence  
 “ and Solemnity of their Title to its  
 “ Possession, they had thereby lost  
 “ their Commerce, and hazarded their  
 “ Liberty. We cannot, however, en-  
 “ tertain the least Doubt, that if the  
 “ august

“ august Empress-Queen had been in-  
 “ formed of all the Oppressions that  
 “ State endured, which never was at  
 “ War with her, the Heart of that  
 “ Princess, who, all the World knows,  
 “ is so just and so generous, would  
 “ certainly have abhorred it ; her Pity  
 “ would have been moved, and, in  
 “ consequence thereof, these Evils re-  
 “ dressed. But we are bound to be-  
 “ lieve, that the Groans of this deso-  
 “ late Nation never reached her Ears.  
 “ How fatal for the Republick that  
 “ her Misfortune should be only there  
 “ unknown, from whence alone she  
 “ could hope Relief ! An Assemblage  
 “ of Evils so deplorable and unheard  
 “ of, merits not only the Compassion  
 “ of her Imperial and Royal Majesty,  
 “ but that other Nations should interest  
 “ themselves, and become sensible of  
 “ the Consequences, of what it ought  
 “ not to be wished, that *Europe* should  
 “ see any such Example established  
 “ \*\*\*\*\* ”

FINIS.

" and it is not to be seen that been in-  
 " formed of all the questions that  
 " have arisen, which never was as  
 " was said, the least of that  
 " thing, who, all the world knows,  
 " is to just and to generous, would  
 " certainly have showed it; but they  
 " would have been moved, and in  
 " consequence thereof, these evils re-  
 " sulted. But we are bound to be-  
 " lieve, that the Groom of this de-  
 " late Nation, never touched her ears.  
 " How fast for the Republic, that  
 " her Majesty should be only there  
 " taking, from whence alone she  
 " could hope Relief! An Assembly  
 " of evils so despicable and unheard  
 " of, merits not only the Compassion  
 " of her Imperial and Royal Majesty,  
 " but that all Nations should interest  
 " themselves, and become sensible of  
 " the consequences, of what it ought  
 " not to be wished, that Power should  
 " see any such Example established.  
 " \*\*\*\*\*